

PROBABILITIES.

Fair and cold, with local snowfalls and westerly winds.

# McGill Daily

"DAILY" PHONES.

Editorial ..... Up. 446  
Business ..... Up. 483  
Advertising... Main 3052

VOL. 5. NO. 103.

MONTREAL, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1916.

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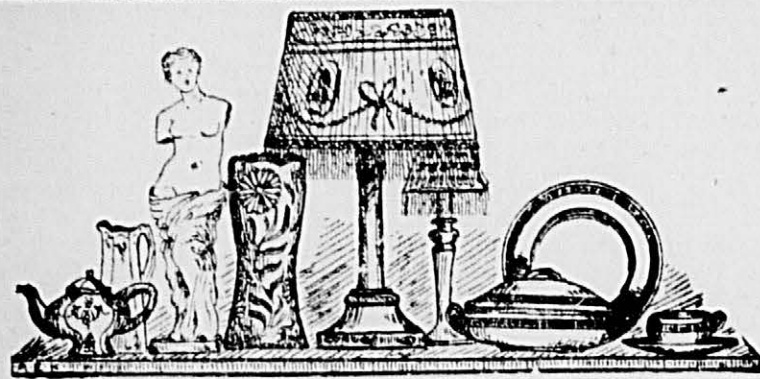
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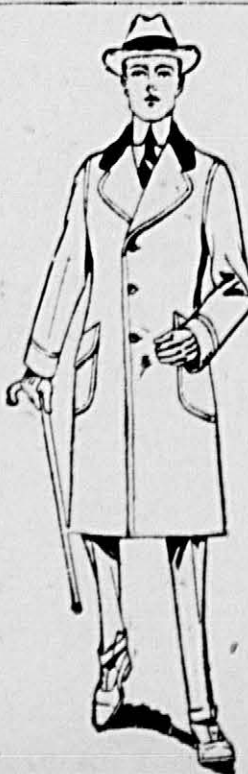
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## SPEEDY HOCKEY WITH M.A.A.A.

All Kinds of Pep. Was Shown Throughout Game.

**MCCULLOUGH STARRED**

"Ski" Scott Displayed Great Prowess Between the Flags. Last Night.

Holding their opponents at all stages of the game, McGill was only beaten out in the last few seconds of last night's scheduled match against M.A.A.A. The game was very fast and interesting, with McGill playing better and faster than at any time this season, and using fine combination all through. McCullough starred for McGill, while Scott put up a great game in goal. For M.A.A.A., Sharpe and Jennings are deserving of special mention. The game was well handled by Gardner and Laviolette.

McCullough scored the first goal for McGill on a pass from Hubbard. Play was then carried to McGill's territory, and Sharpe soon evaded up the game from a face-off in front of the nets.

Score: McGill 1, M.A.A.A. 1.

McGill again took the lead when Whitcomb scored on a fine end-to-end rush, making the score: McGill 2, M.A.A.A. 1.

After a few seconds of fast play the score was again tied by Arnold's goal on a pass from Read. The first half ended: McGill 2, M.A.A.A. 2.

In the second half play was fast and furious, without any advantage for either side. Play went from one end to the other, both goals having narrow escapes. The game looked as if it would end even, when, with only fifteen seconds to go, Spraggings got past Scott for the winning goal. Final score: M.A.A.A. 3, McGill 2. The teams lined up as follows:

McGill: Scott, goal; Lukeman, point; Read, Whitcomb, cover; Spraggings, McCullough, centre; Arnold, Andrews, right; Bell, Rooney, left; Sharpe, Spares—McGill, Kelsch and Gibb, M.A.A.A.; Wieland, Rowland and O'Sullivan.

## WICKSTEED COMPETITION.

Another Special Practice Will Be Held at Central Y.M.C.A. To-day.

This afternoon, at 4.30, another of the special practices for the Wicksteed contest will be held. All the "set" movements on the horse, parallel and low bars will be gone over, particular attention being paid to form, especially the approaches, mounts and dismounts. During the latter part of the hour some instructional work will be given on the potato race, which will be followed by time trials. The scoring basis has not yet been definitely worked out for this event, but it is expected that an announcement will be made in the course of a day or two. In any event the principle of point scoring will be adhered to, so that no matter what time a man makes he will be credited with a certain number of points—the better the time, the higher the score.

The entry list is to be closed in a few days, so that all intending competitors should see to it that their names are handed in without delay. Those competitors who are anticipating trouble in fulfilling the 50-yard swimming requirement are reminded that the special instructional class in swimming is held this afternoon from 5.45 to 6.30.

## SECURE APPOINTMENTS.

During the past week five undergraduates of the University of Toronto and members of the C.O.T.C. have secured provisional appointments with Ontario battalions. They are: L. J. Moore, L. Kert, C. H. Vining, S. Wilkins and L. Foster. Twelve others have joined the ranks of various units throughout the country, chiefly the Divisional Signal Corps.

## MISS HUTCHISON DEAD.

The death occurred on Saturday at Bournemouth of Miss F. O. Hutchison after a brief illness. Deceased was a sister of Dr. J. A. Hutchison, M.D. '81, chief medical officer of the Grand Trunk Railway.

## ARTS '16 SKATING PARTY.

The last send-off for its members going overseas will be given by the class of Arts '16 on Wednesday evening when a skating party and informal dance will be given. All arrangements have been completed for the affair, the dance being held in the grill room of the McGill Union. All members of the graduating class in Arts are asked to keep this date open.

## NOMINATIONS ARE NOW OPEN

Elections for Presidency of Major Societies Occur Shortly.

ASK FOR A COMMITTEE

Council Expresses Appreciation of Excellence of King Cook Celebration.

The Students' Council, at its regular meeting held yesterday afternoon, moved in favor of a students' committee to confer with the university authorities on the new student dormitories by passing the following resolution: "That a letter be written to the Registrar, asking him to inform the Corporation that if the Corporation is agreeable, the Council is desirous of taking steps to form a committee to confer with the governing body of the university with regard to the proposed student dormitories."

This was only one of several important matters which arose for discussion, the most important, perhaps, being the fixing of the date of the election of the presidents of the Students' Society, of the Athletic Association and the major athletic clubs. These elections will be held on March 14, and nominations for the presidency of the Students' Society, the Athletic Association, the Track, Hockey and Football Clubs are now in order. Nominations must be handed in to the secretary of the Students' Council by March 5. The semi-annual meeting of the Students' Society will be held on March 15. At this meeting reports of the various activities are introduced, and the new members of the Students' Council introduced.

A request for a change of date in the Arts '16 skating party was read and granted. This skating party will take place on Wednesday evening next.

The president of the Students' Council reported that perfect order had been maintained at the King Cook celebration, and it was moved by Mr. Cushing, second by Mr. Galvin, "That the Council express itself as being desirous of congratulating the class of Medicine '19 upon the able and orderly manner in which the King Cook celebration was conducted."

Section 6 of the constitution of the McGill Daily was amended to read as follows: "The words 'secretary-treasurer of The Daily' are omitted and the following sentence added: 'The secretary-treasurer of The Daily shall attend all meetings of the Managing Board.'"

The question of office efficiency was again discussed. Those present were the following: A. S. Lamb, president; D. H. Woollett, Football Club; W. B. Galvin, Law; E. A. Cushing, Athletic Association; G. M. Willisroft, Union; H. R. Morgan, Arts; F. H. Andrews, Hockey Club.

## What's On

### To-day.

12.00—Arts '16-17 hockey practice.  
1.00—R.V.C. Undergraduate Society.  
2.00—Arts '19 hockey practice.  
4.00—Skating, Campus Rink.  
4.15—C.O.T.C. parade.  
4.30—Wicksteed competition practice.  
5.00—Physical Society meeting, Physics Building.  
5.15—University gym classes.  
5.45—Special swimming classes.  
7.00—Science '17 hockey practice.  
7.30—American Club smoker, Alexandra Cafe.  
7.45—1917 Annual Editorial Board meeting, R.V.C.  
7.45—C.O.T.C. parade.  
8.15—Dr. Maude Abbott before the R.V.C. Alumni Society.  
9.00—Medicine '20 hockey practice.

### Comlog.

Feb. 23—Wrestling practice, 5 p.m.  
Feb. 23—Fencing practice, 7.30 p.m.  
Feb. 23—Historical Society, old members' night.  
Feb. 24—C.O.T.C. parade at 7.45 p.m.  
Feb. 24—Fancy skating, Campus Rink, 8 p.m.

## 21 MEN APPLY FOR THE 148TH

Week-End Recruiting was Brisk, 15 Men Being Sworn In.

**MCGILL MEN IN KHAKI**

News of Students and Graduates Serving in Various Centres.

Recruiting for the 148th went with a swing at the week-end; 21 men applied, of whom 15 were sworn in. The total strength of the Battalion now reaches very close to the six-hundred mark. Among those recently enlisted are:

J. B. H. Brown, Montreal—Had military training with the Composite Regiment and Irish Rangers. He has one brother in France with the British Army. His father was killed in the South African war.  
F. Hannah, Montreal—Has one brother with the Royal Irish Rifles and one brother with the Ulster Volunteers now at the front.  
George Bidwell, Warden, Que.—One of his brothers is with the Essex Regiment and another with the Oxford and Berks Regiment.

Herbert Price, Montreal—Has two sons with the Army Medical Corps.

C. H. Radcliffe, Montreal—For two years he was with the Cheshire Rifles, and one brother is with the 14th Battalion.

G. Stappelford, Montreal—Has five brothers at the front.

Gordon Gray, Montreal—One brother with the 14th Battalion was killed at Festubert.

W. A. Lamie, Montreal—Was sixteen months with the Composite Regiment.

C. H. Allen, Warden, Que.—Was with the Scottish Dragoons.

E. M. Mills, Montreal—One brother is with the 60th Battalion.

E. A. Brace, Montreal—Also has a brother with the 60th Battalion.

Wm. Gray, Montreal.

R. H. Turnbull, Verdun—Has one brother with the A.M.C.

Alex. Prevost, Montreal.

J. D. Jarvis, Montreal.

P. G. French—Eight years with St. Louis Cadets.

A. B. McCordle, Montreal.

Max Alepart, Portsmouth, N. H.—Saw active service with the U.S. army for twelve years.

Wm. McIntyre, Ste. Anne de Bellevue.

A. Desjardins, Montreal.

S. H. McNally, Montreal.

E. Steele, Rockburn.

E. P. F. Tobin, Atholstone.

A Windsor despatch says: Charles Sterling Moyse, M.A., chief librarian of the State Library at Madison, Wis., and a graduate of McGill and Oxford Universities, has given up his position to join the 99th (Essex) Battalion as a private. Moyse, who came here and enlisted, is a native of Montreal. He has two brothers officers with the Canadian troops in France.

Dr. Kenneth Neilson, M.D. '15, is at present at Moore Barracks, England, qualifying for his captaincy. He left with Mr. 3 Canadian General Hospital (McGill).

Lieut. J. H. McLachlin, past student in Arts, is serving with the Army Service Corps at Shorncliffe, England. Lieut. McLachlin enlisted at Ottawa a year ago and has since been stationed in England.

Staff-Sergeant Clifford T. Oughtred, Arts '16, 117th Eastern Townships Battalion, C.E.F., was a visitor at the University yesterday. He was last session president of the Literary and Debating Society.

A report on the Rhodes scholarships of 1914 and 1915 shows that 167 scholars and ex-scholars, of whom 42 are Canadian, joined the Imperial army colonial contingents. Four have been awarded the military cross, including T. M. Papineau, Arts '04, Law '10, of Quebec.

Gunner Ham Johnson, Sci. '15, is gazetted temporary lieutenant in the Canadian Engineers.

Lieut. A. T. Fuller, M.D. '01, is appointed temporary medical officer of troops on lines of communication. In succession to Captain S. A. Ross, M.D. '99, demobilized.

## FUNERAL POSTPONED.

The funeral of Lieutenant Lacey A. Johnson, Divisional Ammunition Column, C.E.F., which was to have taken place this afternoon, has been postponed to Wednesday afternoon. The firing party, which will be supplied by the Montreal Heavy Brigade and Siege Company, will be partly made up of men from the McGill squad.

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Write at once for particulars of special Student's Endowment to J. M. Coote, Royal Insurance Co., Limited, Montreal.

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# McGill Daily

THE ONLY COLLEGE DAILY IN CANADA.

The Official Organ of the Undergraduate Body of McGill University.

Published every day except Sunday by  
THE STUDENTS' COUNCIL.

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## For Students' Council

The date of the elections for the Presidency of the Students' Society, of the Athletic Association, and of the various major athletic clubs has now been fixed, and nominations to fill these most important offices are now receivable. As upon similar occasions in the past, The McGill Daily would urge upon the student body the necessity of the election of the very best men procurable, men who know something at least of the activities which they are to represent in the Students' Council, and who have something more behind them than mere popularity.

It may be well at this juncture to again point out just what the Students' Council is. The Students' Council is the executive council of the Students' Society, a body which embraces in its membership all undergraduates of the University who have paid the universal fee for the current session. The Students' Council is representative of the Students' Society, and should the latter so desire it, the constitution may be amended by a two-thirds vote at a general meeting. The Students' Council is the only recognized medium between students and University authorities and the general public. Its business is to administer all the business of the Students' Society, to strive to promote social life and academic unity among the students, and to control all funds contributed by the general body of students to any undergraduate enterprise. The Executive Council has also power to act as a court before which any students may be called to account for a misdemeanor, though this clause of the constitution is rarely put into force. It appoints a salaried secretary to attend to the routine management of its affairs. The salaried secretary should be regarded by each and every student as the servant of the Society to which he belongs, and no one should be at all backward in applying to him for information should he so desire. The management and control of The McGill Daily are by constitution vested in the Executive Council. These are the duties which the Students' Council fulfills.

A word now as to the composition of the Council. It is on this point that so many appear to be in doubt. The Council is composed of ten members, as follows: The President of the Students' Society, who acts as chairman; the President of the McGill Union; the Presidents of the Football, Hockey and Track Clubs, and of the Athletic Association, each of whom is elected in March, and holds office for a year from the following first day of July; one representative from each of the four Faculties of the University, to be elected by the students of such Faculty from the junior class thereof between November 20 and December 10, to take office on the following first day of January.

Meetings of the Students' Society, at which the President presides as chairman, are held twice a year, the annual meeting on the third Wednesday in October and the semi-annual meeting on the third Wednesday in March. Many students know only that they secure a release from lecture periods upon these two occasions, while a small proportion of the undergraduate body have interest enough in the operations of their Society to attend the meetings. At the annual meeting the financial statement of the Society for the financial year ending on the previous June 30th is read and presented for adoption. At the semi-annual meeting the reports of the various committees for the current financial year are presented for adoption.

All clubs or societies to which all students contribute are constituted regular committees of the Students' Society, while any other clubs or societies which affiliate themselves with the Council and place their funds under its control are rated as special committees.

The funds of the Students' Society are chiefly derived from the annual fee of ten dollars, known as the universal fee, which is exacted at the commencement of the session. This provides for membership in the various undergraduate organizations, membership in the McGill Union, the centre of all undergraduate activity, and subscription to The McGill Daily. Those athletic and other activities, such as the Football, Hockey and Track Clubs, and The McGill Daily, which are revenue-producing, also contribute towards the upkeep of grounds for athletics, the granting of funds to different athletic clubs, the salary of the secretary, and the support of other student enterprises. Of the universal fee of ten dollars, the sum of six dollars is turned over to the Students' Council; the sum of three dollars to the McGill Union, and the sum of one dollar to the Undergraduate Societies of the respective Faculties.

## A CANADIAN SPY IN BELGIUM

It's one thing to face the enemy with a bayonet in your hand and take a chance on being shot. It's quite another to penetrate his lines with a passport you're not entitled to and run the risk of being hanged.

Lieut. Stanley N. Dancy, twenty-nine years old, of Vancouver, B.C., a slim, smooth-faced, dark-haired young officer, who is studying in the military school at London, Ont., for promotion to a captaincy, looks like an American. He has lived much and lectured much in the United States. When the war broke out, in fact, he was filling lecture engagements in the larger cities of the United States. He was a hired speaker for Sir Edward Carson, the Unionist opposing Home Rule for Ireland, and went from a lecture tour of the British Isles to a lecture tour designed to arouse anti-Home Rule sentiment among the Irish in the United States.

### Chased by Germans.

"I had lectured in New York, Chicago, Boston and Philadelphia when war was declared," he said. "When I heard the news I was in Philadelphia and was to lecture that night. Instead I sailed on the Arabic, which has since been torpedoed, for England. My adventures started on the high seas, for we were chased into port by the German ships Leipzig and Dresden.

"I reported immediately to the British Intelligence Department. It is this department which has charge of all espionage on the enemy. Because I look like an American and am fairly familiar with the States, it was decided that I should penetrate the enemy lines as an American newspaper correspondent. To make my role seem more perfect, I actually did make arrangements with an Eastern syndicate to supply news from the front. I had known the managers of this syndicate in the States, and had little difficulty in securing cabled instructions to go ahead and get everything I could. I suggested, and my supposed employers agreed, that it would be a good thing for me to attach myself to the German army as soon as possible.

"I crossed the Channel with the second division of the British expeditionary forces, and landed in Boulogne. From there I pushed forward almost to Charleroi, where I met the British troops.

### Saw Bloody Battles.

"I saw this battle. I saw the wonderful charge of the Ninth Lancers. I saw the Black Watch save the army at a cost of 1,125 men killed and wounded out of the 1,158 in this famous Scotch regiment. After this fight I saw fourteen British regiments that had been reduced down to seven or eight men. The British were forced back, but they fought a wonderful rearguard action. In this rearguard action the Munsters were all but cut to pieces.

"I'll never forget the sights I saw during these days. All of the wounded that could be taken were carried back, but many had to be left behind. Men dazed from the roar of the guns filled the ranks of the stragglers. Some of them had sense enough to know what would happen to them if they fell into the hands of the Germans with their uniforms on, and took the clothes from dead peasants they found along the road. Others went stark mad, and rushed over into the enemy lines.

"I went back to Paris and saw several of the air duels fought over that city. Air raids were common, but the damage done from the dropping bombs was amazingly slight, and of little or no military advantage. On one occasion I saw a bomb drop across the street. Something went wrong with it, for it didn't explode.

"It was not my business, though, to stay either with the British or our Allies any longer than I had to, and I made my plans for piercing the enemy lines into the part of Belgium they held. Just how I managed this I necessarily cannot divulge. I don't mind saying, though, that I did it by means of an American passport, and that I was duly accredited as an American newspaper man.

### Plunge Into Enemy's Country.

"I'll never forget the peculiar feeling I had when I left our own lines and entered on that No Man's Land that lies between, and from that into the very maw of the enemy.

"It wasn't exactly fear, though I very frankly admit that when one is twenty-nine years old one has no particular ambition to be hanged as a spy. I was excited, and kind of worried for fear something in my papers, or my baggage, or my talk might betray me. I had no qualms of conscience. I was doing this work for my King and my country at a far greater risk than is taken by the man who goes into battle with a rifle on his shoulder.

"But I wanted to succeed more than I had ever wanted anything in this world before. I wanted to come back with the goods, as the Americans say. To get caught and be hanged would mean that I had failed. That was important. I made up my mind not to fail.

"I have no intention of going into minute details. It is not necessary to get anyone in bad over there. I put up my game, and some eminent people innocently tell for it, but looking back I don't see how they could have acted differently in the face of the papers I already had and the story I was able to tell. Remember that I have spent much of my time in the United States, and that I know its principal cities like a book.

### Owes Life to Whillock.

"I went through the German lines and pushed on to Brussels. I was armed with formidable credentials, and they served me well. Brand Whit-

lock helped me out. To Mr. Whitlock, American Minister at Brussels, I owe my life, liberty, and the chance I now have to fight in the uniform of the Canadian army.

"Once within the German lines I lost whatever nervousness I had had, and instead began to develop a certain brazenness to carry me through with my perilous adventure. The advantage in any game is all with the aggressive man, the man who acts on the offensive. I had chatted with German officers before, and when I reached Liege I got up enough courage to flatly contradict one of them. It proved a mistake.

"A group were talking on the street, and I passed to listen. 'Paris has fallen,' one said. 'Our troops are marching through the streets now.'

"Paris has not fallen,' I said. 'Paris is in no danger of falling.'

"Who are you and how do you know?" said the officer I addressed.

"I'm an American newspaper correspondent, and I've just come from Paris," I answered. "It hadn't fallen when I left it, and it showed no signs of falling. You'll have to show me." "Well, he showed me, but not in the way I meant. I was arrested on the spot, and in spite of the fact that I had been vouched for by Minister Whitlock and already was on friendly terms with many of the German officers in Liege I was taken before the Governor.

### Before the Governor.

"Here my past, present and future were gone into far more minutely than they had been when I first passed over the line. I was given the grilling of my life. Something in the way I had boasted that Paris had not fallen, rather than the words in themselves, seemed to have aroused suspicion. The officer who had arrested me had one of those 'hunches' the Americans talk about, but he wasn't able to make good with it before the Governor. If I knew that man's name and could write to him I'd like to tell him now, for his own satisfaction, that his 'hunch' was right.

"We fought it out before the Governor—a nice, quiet, soft-spoken man of middle-age—and I won. I had no incriminating documents on me, but when they demanded to see a certain letter I was carrying I refused to give it up. I said it was an official letter, from the American Minister in Brussels to the American Ambassador in Berlin. It was. I knew that, even though I didn't give it up, the Germans would satisfy themselves on that point sometime when I was asleep. It seemed to me a good play to act the part of an indignant American citizen standing on his rights.

"I got by with it, but they held me long enough in Liege to find out what was in that letter. I don't know just how or when they did it, but it was done. I could tell by certain almost indistinguishable signs that the letter I had so stoutly refused to give up was tampered with before I left Liege. Believe me, I gave them lots of chance to go through that letter, for I knew that it was the strongest card I had. And the fact that I had refused to play it made it all the stronger for me when they learned for themselves that I hadn't lied.

### Cleared Atmosphere.

"The inquiry did me a lot of good, for it settled any doubt there might have been. I felt the difference in the atmosphere right away. The Governor called me in just before I was leaving and gave me a nice fatherly talk about the bad manners of a civilian contradicting an officer on a street corner.

"We're not accustomed to having our officers treated in a way that might imply disrespect," he told me in a kindly way. "You're an American, and you do things differently over there. If you were a German I would have imprisoned you for contradicting an officer, but I am convinced that it was just thoughtlessness on your part. And I'm sure, now that you know it is not customary you will not do it again."

"The pleasantness and courtesy really did touch me, and I gave him my solemn assurance that I would be respectful hereafter to any officer I met. I was, too. I craved no more of those searching inquiries.

"The Governor put me in charge of a German staff officer, and provided us with a military automobile for our trip to the interior.

"This officer was a shrewd, rather belligerent man, university trained, and speaking English perfectly. He laid himself out to impress me with the power and efficiency of Germany. I stung him a few times with quiet comparisons I made with the French troops I'd seen on my way over, and, shrewd as he was, he jumped to the bait, and launched into details that I was hungry to hear.

### Learned a Great Deal.

"I was curious—as a newspaper man who didn't know much in a military way might be supposed to be curious—and I learned a great deal. Whenever conversation lagged I recalled something splendid about the French guns or equipment or way of doing things, and my shrewd, belligerent officer would bristle up with a marvellously clear statement of German superiority.

"That man was a born combination of patriot and press agent, and the tip he'd probably had that I really was what I claimed to be put him off his guard. I soaked up information on that trip as a sponge soaks up water. The officer even stopped passing troops and proved some of the information he gave me.

"When we crossed the Belgian border into Germany, and were nearing

Aix la Chappelle, he expanded with pride.

"Look at the country—how quiet, how peaceful, how untouched by war!" he cried when we got over the line.

"It was certainly a striking contrast to the devastation through which we had passed, and I ground my teeth in helpless anger to have to admit it.

"It will be thus however long the war lasts," boasted the officer. "German fights on enemy soil."

"I had to control myself and smile. It was hard, but I did it.

"Wait, only wait, Mr. Braggart!" I said to myself. Audibly I murmured something polite and appropriate.

"At Aix la Chappelle I met Irvin S. Cobb, John McCutcheon and James O'Donnell Bennett. I wasn't embarrassed at all by running into fellows of my supposed craft. There are a good many newspaper men in the United States, and no one knows them all. Besides, I had the knowledge of American cities gained in lecturing, and I also had real credentials from an American syndicate.

### Under Constant Watch.

"The bunch wanted to hear the news from France, and I told them what I knew. Cobb and I went to the street together, and I must have been kind of jubilant, for Cobb said, 'Just glance around you.' A man was idly swinging his cane, and apparently enjoying the sunshine. 'Now let's walk on and see what he does,' said Cobb. When we stopped again and looked around the same man was swinging his cane near us. 'Perhaps it would be safe to say something in Sanscrit here, but I doubt it,' remarked Cobb after we had gone on.

"All of us were conscious of this constant surveillance. They didn't suspect us particularly, but just the same they kept an eye on us on general principles. I never opened my bedroom door suddenly in the Hotel Newlands in Aix la Chappelle but that someone was just walking away from it.

"Incidentally I received a great deal of attention from some remarkably pretty women. Some of them told me that their sympathies were with the Allies, and that they hoped the British and French would drive the Germans back to Berlin, but I never agreed with them. They were charming ladies, but even their charms couldn't make anything but a pro-German out of me. According to what I told them, I was entranced by everything I had seen, and had become thoroughly convinced that Germany would win in this war.

### A Narrow Escape.

"I had a narrow escape in Dusseldorf. Here I ran into a man who had met me in Montreal.

"Well, well," he said, as he shook his hand. "How are things in Canada?" "Then suddenly he let go of my hand and backed away.

"How did you get here, and what are you doing?" he remarked.

"This man had been a good friend of mine in Montreal, but as he looked at me out of his steady gray eyes my heart stood still, and I felt the hangman's knot tightening around my throat.

"Oh, did you think I was a Canadian?" I laughed. "Now, that's a good joke. I'm no more a Canadian than you are. I'm an American. Minneapolis is my home town."

"I had picked out Minneapolis as my home town from the start, and I stuck to it all the time I was in Germany. I know more details about Minneapolis than I do about any other American city.

"Your officers have looked over my passports all right, I chattered on, the cold chills creeping up and down my spine as I forced myself to smile. "Trust your thorough Germans to see that I was all right before I got this far!"

"That's so," admitted my friend. "You never could have got this far if you didn't have papers to show for it. But it did seem to me that you told me you came from Vancouver."

### Left Before Dinner.

"The man was right. I had told him that. But I joshed him along and made an engagement with him to dine with me that night just to show him that I wasn't frightened. I was, though. I was so frightened that I left Aix la Chappelle before dinner hour rolled around, and left polite excuses behind me.

"I told the officer who was travelling with me that I must push on to Berlin with my official American communications, and he was quite ready to go. In Berlin he left me. His last words were: 'Put Germany right before the American people.'

"I stayed several days in Berlin, delivered my letters, saw what I could see, heard what I could hear, communicated in a roundabout way with our agents, left them instructions from the British Intelligence Office, and started on my journey back. Just what I did or just how I accomplished it, are not for me to disclose. I did what I was sent to do, and some of the moves since made on the checker-board of war couldn't have been made if I had not fulfilled this part of my mission.

"I saw some eminent persons and none of them seemed to suspect me. But there was that in the air that made it seem wise to go while the going was good. I went back to Brussels, and here for a while I was in more imminent peril than I ever had been in Berlin.

"Governor von Bissing, with whom I had dined several times, suddenly got wind of something that caused him to order my arrest one night.

"The next morning I was taken before him. He apologized for his apparently rude treatment of a guest

## SCISSORED SENTIMENT

Lectures and Lecturers.

(Queen's Journal.)

Lectures! What are they? If one may judge from the methods of college professors there are many theories regarding the proper mode of procedure. Allow what you will for peculiarities of the lecturer, make all due allowance for the peculiarities of method and the tricks of the profession, which sometimes come quite close to eccentricities, and there still remains a wonderful difference in the character of our lectures. Each professor, we believe, tries to present his subject in the most interesting and intelligible form, but the question is: Does he succeed?

Should the professor be a lecturer or a teacher, or is it possible to combine the two? We hear many criticisms of lecturers and their methods; some are favorable, others are not. For instance, one man describes his professor as spending half an hour telling the class what they should or should not learn, trying to impress upon his class the wonderful importance of certain chapters—and ends by leaving their ideas of the subject more confused than before. Another spends half the class period in a learned discussion of the subjectivity and objectivity of verbs while the class spends the period yawning and longing for the time when the agony will be finished for another day. Another is supposed to be explaining rules of syntax. Having read the rule from the grammar, he remarks, 'This should present no difficulty,' and goes on to the next. Then there is the type that frightens his class into learning their work either by the threats of what will happen in the spring or by the use of that gentle art of sarcasm which is so highly appreciated by all students. Have you watched the type who comes in, grabs a piece of chalk and a brush, and sets to work to cover the blackboard with formulae, equations and solutions of problems which the class does not understand? That, however, is not of interest to the manipulator of the chalk and brush, for when he has used all the available board space, he erases what he has done and sets to work to use up some more chalk without waiting to enquire about difficulties. Then there is the lecturer who tells the funny stories—real funny ones, without any joke in them, at which you must smile and appear tremendously pleased.

Fortunately for the poor student, all lecturers cannot be described in this way. Many of them present their work in such a manner that one is bound to be interested and instructed.

No one questions the qualification or learning of the average lecturer—if you do, look up his name in the calendar and you will find that he has secured a much higher academic training than you are likely to possess, but the undergraduate often wishes he had spent a little less time in becoming informed on a subject and a little more in learning the best method of imparting his knowledge to his class.

### University Degree Plus—

(Ohio State Lantern.)

A university degree is no card of admittance into the select circle of the successful. Many students have this idea. Most of them change their minds about 30 days after graduation. Those that persist in retaining it never wear the boss's shoes.

"Men succeed in spite of a college education," was one of the favorite expressions of the late Fra Elbertus. The Fra was right only in that he was thinking of the man whose personality had been silenced by his A.B. degree. Men succeed better with the aid of a diploma if they use their diploma in the right proportion.

One cause for criticism of the college graduate is that many of them think the world revolves about them. The world is the master cynic. It takes nothing for granted. The world originally came from Missouri. It has always retained the characteristic of its native state. A college graduate has a harder fight than any other person, because the world knows that he is better prepared than all the rest.

on the ground of military necessity. What made him suspicious I never learned, nor just what I told him that allayed that suspicion I never have been able to guess.

"All day and long into the evening I stuck to my precious story that I was simply an American newspaper correspondent. They had seized all my luggage, and had all my papers there with them, but not a shred to incriminate me did they find.

"You say you are from Minneapolis?" queried the Governor at one point in the detailed inquiry. He pressed a button and a man in the uniform of a captain entered.

"Yes, Minneapolis is my home," I said. "As a newspaper man I travel a good deal and am now working for an Eastern syndicate, but Minneapolis is the place I call home."

"Examine him," the Governor said to the Captain.

"What that man didn't know about Minneapolis wasn't worth knowing. He had kept a store there was back visiting his people in Germany when war broke out, and when the conflict opened accepted the rank he previously had held in the army. He was keen, well-educated, and he had a wonderful memory.

"I sweated blood during that grilling, but I never let them see. I really had a pretty fair knowledge of the place and the people because I had visited there for weeks at a time. Also, on my trip over the Channel I had



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THIS IS THE PROPOSITION SET FORTH IN

## "The Spider"

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carefully rehearsed just what I would do, just what I would say, and just how I would act in such a crisis, and I had my part down fine.

"I wasn't glib and quick in my answers. I took time to think, and I frequently excused myself that I had

(Continued on page 4.)

### OXFORD LECTURER DEAD.

Herbert Paul Richards is dead at Oxford. He was a lecturer at Wadham College, Oxford, and the author of several works on Greek literature. He was born in 1848.

### "ARE ALL CHILDREN ALIKE?"

Dr. Helen McMurchy, of Toronto, will speak on "Are All Children Alike?" before the Charity Organization Society in Strathcona Hall on Friday, at 4:15.



## U.S. CITIZENS' SUMMER CAMPS

Expect 30,000 Men to Undergo a Month's Training.

### NATIONAL DEFENCE

Organized by Military Training Camps' Association of the United States.

Extensive plans are now being made for military training camps to be held throughout the United States on a large scale during the coming summer, and at present there are indications that at least 30,000 men will be enrolled. The aim in view is to give men of average physique four or five weeks a year of intensive military instruction under officers of the regular army, so that at the end of that time men of little or no previous military experience will have become acquainted with the rudiments of military tactics; that is, the discipline and use of the military rifle, the equipment, feeding, and sanitary care of an army in the field, and, in addition, the handling and control of men in manoeuvres.

A man's attendance will not only equip him to discharge with greater efficiency an existing obligation, but his example will be of no mean value in arousing his community for the cause of military preparedness. In the words of Major-General Leonard Wood, of the United States Army, "Attendance at the camp will not increase either the legal or the moral obligation of those who attend. The intention is merely to equip those taking the course in training to fulfill with more efficiency and usefulness obligations which are already laid upon them as citizens of the United States."

### Camp Divisions.

The camps in the east will be divided into two sections. The dates of the Plattsburg division are as follows:

- First Camp, Senior Div.—June 5 to July 2.
- Second Camp, Junior Div.—July 3 to Aug. 8.
- Third Camp, Senior Div.—July 12 to Aug. 8.
- Fourth Camp, Senior Div.—Aug. 10 to Sept. 6.
- Fifth Camp, Senior Div.—Sept. 8 to Oct. 5.

The Junior Division comprises undergraduates in colleges and universities, and those students in public and private schools who have reached a grade equivalent to the senior class. The Senior Divisions comprise graduates of colleges and universities, and other citizens between the ages of 21 and 45 who have received an equivalent education. The Southern section, made up of similar camps, will be held at Fort Oglethorpe, Chattanooga, Ga.

The regular army first instituted this system of training camps in July, 1913, when a delegation of college and high school students were given a course in military instruction on the field of Gettysburg. In the same year a students' camp was also held at Monterey, Cal., and in 1914 and 1915 similar camps were distributed in various parts of the country. In this latter year a corresponding movement was started among the younger professional and business men and resulted in the Plattsburg Training Camps for Business and Professional Men in 1915, with an attendance of 1,800 men.

Like the student camps, these camps were held with the approval of the War Department, and work was carried on in conjunction with troops of the regular army, and under the supervision of its officers.

### Association to Encourage Training.

With the object of co-ordinating and developing the common aims of these organizations promoting military instruction, there has recently been organized the "Military Training Camps Association of the United States" for the purpose of "encouraging reasonable military training for citizens of the United States, by promoting a national system of training camps and by such other means as may be available." Only men who have actually attended regular army military camps will be eligible for membership in this new national association. It starts with 3,500 members, and, in order that the movement for citizen military training may be upheld by a single, influential, national organization, it is expected that all those who, in the future, attend summer training camps will join this association. It will be entirely free of political activities, and, as distinguished from other societies for national defence, will avoid legislative propaganda and devote itself exclusively to the sole purpose of encouraging and providing military training for young men.

### LOYOLA HONOR ROLL.

On the honor roll at Loyola College are nearly one hundred names of old boys of the College who are taking part in the present war. Many of these are at present in the trenches, one has been killed in action, and several have been wounded. Others are in Montreal waiting for the word for them to proceed to the front. Lieut. Col. Harry Trihey, commanding officer of the 19th Irish-Canadian Rangers, is one of the school's old boys. The lists are still incomplete.

### SENYI DIDN'T WANT ALPHABET

One of the stories from the front concerns a British sentry and the Princess Pats. Sentries now ask "Who are you?" when challenging. One day a weary sentry hailed a batch of the Princess Patricia's Own Canadian Light Infantry, and one of them responded, "P.I. O.C.L.I."

"I don't want to hear you say your alphabet," growled the sentry. "Who the blazes are you?"

## OIL-HEATED TENT OPERATING ROOM

Conditions at No. 4 Canadian General Hospital Vividly Described.

Hospital conditions at Salonika are described by Dr. Primrose, who is with Canadian General Hospital No. 4 there, in a letter to a friend in Toronto. He writes:

"We are having a taste of most inclement weather to-day, but we cannot complain, as hitherto we have had bright sunshine for about six weeks. Last night it began to blow, and then rain; through the night it got colder, and we have had a driving sleet all day. I had some operating to do, and we managed to get the operating tent very comfortable, with a temperature of 70 degrees. This was accomplished by a number of coal oil stoves. Our operating tent is quite good now. It is a large marquee, which we have floored, and laid down linoleum. It is about thirty feet long. We have two operating tables, a series of sterilizers, instrument cupboards, etc. It is really quite imposing and remarkably well equipped, so that when our medical visitors go around for inspection of our hospital they are greatly surprised by the completeness of the equipment in the operating room.

"Another show place is our laboratory, which is remarkably well equipped and the envy of some of the neighbors in the British hospitals. The fact is the fund we had raised for our equipment was a perfect godsend. We were able to get all necessary apparatus, and it is being used to tremendous advantage; in fact, in the laboratory a considerable amount of work is being done to solve problems outside of our own hospital, because it is the only laboratory sufficiently well equipped to do the work. Prof. J. J. Mackenzie, Dr. Duncan Graham and Dr. C. G. Imrie compose our laboratory staff, and they are very busy men.

"Another department equally efficient is the dental department. Dr. George Gow and Dr. Mallory are doing a tremendous amount of work in their special tent. They have had to do a lot of work for men outside our unit, as there are no other skilled dentists hereabouts. They work all day and every day, and are both unexcelled in their professional work, and we are very lucky to have them. So many Tommies lose their teeth at the front. This is due to the life they lead and to the eating of 'hard tack.' Some poor chaps come in in a miserable condition, having lost their teeth and being unable to masticate their food properly, they are miserable indeed. There is no choice of diet at the front. They must eat what is given out to them and what is available, so it comes about that our dentists are doing noble work."

### CURRENT EVENTS.

The historic Phillips Andover Academy has a body of students for whom "current events" is not an elective course. Every morning, following prayers, the principal, or one of the faculty, takes time to put before the pupils the outstanding news of the day, as succinctly and as clearly as possible, at the same time urging them to read newspapers and form the habit of correlating fact with fact. This is a pleasing item of news that offsets to some extent, but not wholly, recent revelations of ignorance among college and university men as to the world war, its protagonists and its varying course from week to week.

### WORLD'S RECORD PLUNGS.

Chicago, Ill.—J. P. Lichter, of the Chicago Athletic Association, is receiving the congratulations of his friends over his holding of a new world's record for the plunge following his winning of that event in the Central A. A. U. championship in 1915. The former record was 19 1-5, recently made by J. C. Redmon, of Chicago.

Michael McDermott, of the Illinois Athletic Club, retained his 200-yard breast stroke championship title by winning in 2m. 40 3-5.

### RED CROSS WORK.

All Red Cross workers are reminded that there will be gauze folding in the common room this afternoon from 2.30 to 5. It is hoped that every one who has any spare time at all will come and help.

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## NEW COMMISSION AT PRINCETON

Extensive Improvements Made in University Buildings.

### NEW KITCHEN BUILT

Water and Electrical Supply Presents Complicated Problem for Architects.

Considerable progress has been made in the erection of the new Princeton University Dining Halls during the past two months, although the builders have been somewhat hampered by the difficulty in obtaining certain building materials. The greatest advancement has been made in the kitchen building, which is now under roof. The apparent standstill in the work at the north and south ends of the buildings is due to inability to obtain material and to other causes of delay. Most of the delay is due to the congestion of the railroads owing to the immense shipments of war supplies. An instance of this is as follows: Three carloads of limestone trimmings, on route from Bedford, Ind., to Princeton, were on the road from November 30 to January 1.

**Kitchen Building Growing Rapidly.**

Good progress has been made on all the central portion of the group. The kitchen building has grown rapidly, although some delay was occasioned by the slow delivery of the steel roof trusses. As soon as the steel arrived, however, it was immediately put in place. The three-inch wood planking is now in the roof, and the heavy slates are being laid. The metal lath work supporting the kitchen ceiling is also well under way.

It is significant in many ways that the metal casement window frames, made by an English firm and shipped from England, have been safely delivered in good time, and are now being installed, thus making it possible to close the kitchen for plastering, which will open the way for the interior work.

There is a considerable amount of cut stone work in the vaulting of the central archway. The stone for this has arrived and is being set in place as rapidly as possible, although work is prohibited on all masonry at a temperature below 25 degrees Fahrenheit.

### Electricity a Complicated Problem.

The kitchen building contains a duplicate kitchen arrangement, which necessarily makes the running of the pipes supplying the equipment with steam, hot and cold water, brine for refrigeration, and electricity a most complicated problem, and one which has been carefully studied to produce the most effective results from the standpoint of efficiency and appearance. In addition, all of these pipes must be made watertight where they pass through the floor.

All of the inside work is now being pushed vigorously, and the architects and builders are making every possible effort to take advantage of all such weather as will permit the doing of outside work. As soon as the remaining buildings now being constructed can be gotten under roof, the balance of the work can progress without further interruption.

## ALLIES CO-OPERATE AFTER THE WAR

Will Work Together in Preparedness and Economic Development After the War.

Ottawa, Ont.—Sir George E. Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce, in discussing new economic conditions following the war, forecasted the co-operation and co-ordination of the Allies in military preparedness and economic development. The economic warfare would continue as the great conflict had ceased. The least and last of raw materials and manufactures required by the Allies would be drawn from Germany.

Sir George stated that all treaties and tariffs had been abrogated by the great war. Germany's commercial power, developed by its policy of peaceful penetration, was wrecked. Within the Empire there would be preferential tariffs, and also a preference to the Allies. All the Empire's natural resources would be mobilized and conserved first for the Empire demands, then for the Allies, and finally for neutral countries.

France, Belgium and the Balkans had been in a measure under the commercial domination of Germany. A victorious peace for the Allies would see commercial barriers by the tariff against Germany in these and other Allied countries that would be as effective in checking German progress as the Allied lines on the west front were in holding back the German military onslaught.

Within the Empire already the mobilization of the natural resources had begun. Australia had broken the German monopoly on its mineral production. This would be followed by similar action in other colonies and dependencies. The Empire will hold strongly with the Allies in preference, zeal and sentimental support in the economic war to be continued until Germany was no longer dangerous.

### FOOTBALL EQUIPMENT.

Will those men who still have equipment of the football club, please return it to the secretary of the Students' Council immediately?

### MCGILL PHYSICAL SOCIETY.

The next meeting of the above society will be held in the Macdonald Physics Building this afternoon, at 5 o'clock. "Recent Work in Photometry" will be discussed by N. E. Wheeler. All are cordially invited to be present.

## LATEST BATTALION ORDERS ANNOUNCED

Notices in Yesterday's Orders of Parades and Details for C.O.T.C.

**BATTALION ORDERS NO. 45,**  
by  
**LIEUT.-COLONEL ROBERT STARRS**  
O.C. McGill Cont. C.O.T.C.  
Montreal, February 21st, 1916.

### 1. Detail.

To be Orderly Officers for week ending February 26th, 1916:

Captain—E. M. McDougall.  
Lieutenant—A. M. McNabb.

### Next for duty:

Captain—D. H. Porteous.  
Lieutenant—C. H. Balm.

To be Battalion Orderly Sergeant: Sergt. C. Matcham.

### Next for duty:

Sergt. J. B. Watt.

### 2. Parades.

The Battalion will parade as follows during week ending February 26, 1916:

Tuesday, February 22nd:  
Students—4.15 p.m.  
Non-Students, 7.45 p.m.

Thursday, February 24th, 7.45 p.m.

By order,  
J. C. SIMPSON,  
Captain,  
Adjutant, McGill Cont. C.O.T.C.

## ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MINING INSTITUTE

McGill Professors Will Present Papers on Different Interesting Topics.

The eighteenth annual meeting of the Canadian Mining Institute will be held in the city of Ottawa on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, March 1, 2 and 3, 1916. The Institute's headquarters will be the Chateau Laurier Hotel, to the manager of which application should be made for accommodation. The hotel quotes reduced rates for room accommodation for those attending the meeting. The Eastern Canadian Passenger Association has conceded special transportation privileges to members and their friends attending the meeting, based on the lowest first-class fare for the round trip on certificate plan.

Among others the following papers will be presented for discussion:

"Flotation Processes," by T. A. Rickard; "Flotation at the Anaconda Mines," by E. P. Mathewson; "The Concentration of Molybdenite as Applied to Canadian Ores," by Henry E. Wood; "The Flotation of Borate," by H. W. DuBois; "Some Effects of the War on the Mining and Metallurgical Industries of Canada," by A. Stansfield; "Canadian Supplies of Iron and Steel in Relation to Munitions of War," by Thomas Cantley; "The Coal Resources of Canada with Special Reference to the Metallurgical Industries," by Dr. J. B. Porter; "The Coal Situation in Canada," by W. J. Dick; "The Magnesite Industry in Canada," by Howells Prechett; "Discovery of Phosphate of Lime in the Rocky Mountains," by Dr. Frank D. Adams and W. J. Dick; "The Zinc Occurrences at Notre Dame des Anges, Que.," by Dr. J. A. Bancroft; "Canadian Gold and War Finance," by Adam Shortt. This subject will also be discussed by J. Murray Clark, K.C. "Rock Crushing Tests at McGill University," by J. W. Bell; "Some Conditions Affecting Education in Mining and Metallurgy," by J. C. Gwillim; "Mining Education," by L. D. Burling; "Mineral Deposits of the Buckingham District," by Morley E. Wilson; "Concentration of Ontario Magnetites and the Sintering Thereof," by an official of the Mines Branch of the Department of Mines; "Copper Mining in Alaska" (illustrated with colored lantern slides), by H. W. DuBois; "Petroleum, Past and Present," by J. Stansfield.

### R. V. C. UNDERGRAD. SOCIETY.

An important meeting of the R.V.C. Undergraduate Society will be held to-day at 1 o'clock in the common room. As a matter is to be brought up which concerns all years, it is requested that a large number attend.

### H. C. HEPBURN DEAD.

Henry Clarence Hepburn died suddenly on Saturday at his residence in the Lorne Apartments. Deceased studied dentistry at McGill, but was never graduated.

## CLOSE GAME AT OTTAWA COLLEGE

Military Tactics in Canada's Schools Are Favored.

### PHILOSOPHERS PLAY WELL

The Inter-Mural Hockey League Hears the Completion of Its Schedule.

Ottawa.—Last Saturday afternoon the Philosophers' hockey team, by doing a big come-back, forced the first team of the University into an overtime match. Condition counted, however, and after twelve minutes' overtime the regular team won the game. T. Genest scored the winning goal for the regular septette. "William Shakespeare" Unger's work in goal was the feature of the game, while "Aristotle" Quain was responsible for three of the Philosophers' points. "Plato O'Reilly" and "St. Thomas Aquinas" Grace were out of condition, but were good in spots. "Xenophon" Brennan and "Rousseau" O'Neill were strong in the back checking, but their shooting was off color. "Salts" Hayden starred as a substitute. The final score was 6 to 5. Rev. Father Verreault handled the game satisfactorily. A return game will be played next week.

Rev. Father Stanton preached a mission in the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Lowell, Mass., last week.

John Grace, G. Brennan, F. Bradley and V. J. O'Neill have been selected as the competitors in the prize debate, which will be held at the end of March.

The Inter-mural Hockey League is nearing the completion of its double schedule. There are six teams in the league. Games have been played about six times a week since the students' return on the 8th January. Marked improvement is shown in the players since the start of the league, and many individual stars have been uncovered. Rev. Fathers Turcotte and Verreault are the official referees.

The following is the list of players and the standing of the league:

Captain F. Maher — P. Boucher, F. Provost, A. Julien, Davis, Seguin, Mailloux, McNeill, Dragon.  
Captain Hayden — S. J. Guillaume, Ald. Langlois, Melouhlin, C. Emond, Cousineau, Murphy, Lalonde, Gogins.  
Captain R. White — L. Demarais, D. Hurteau, P. Gauthier, J. Desrosiers, P. Belliveau, Y. Sabourin, S. McNally, Rouleau.  
Captain C. Boucher — W. Lavigne, J. Roy, Franche Courville, Marion J. Desmarais, E. Levesque, Gaudry.  
Captain Pelletier — Gallian, Lesage, Delisle, Deschamps, Poupre, Savourin, Pilon, Chenier.  
Captain L. Genest — C. Coderre, J. Sauve, N. Sauve, O. Gliddon, E. Gaulin, P. Belanger, Riendeau.

### STANDING OF THE LEAGUE.

Team.	Won.	Lost.
Boucher .....	6	3
Maher .....	5	3
Pelletier .....	5	4
White .....	5	1
Genest .....	2	7
Hayden .....	2	7

Resolved, that the principle of American secession in the United States was justifiable, will be the subject of next morning's debate.

Thursday, the 17th, was observed as a holiday, being University day.

A question which is being discussed to a great extent at the present time owing to the war, was debated on Monday evening of last week at the College. The question read: "Resolved, that a system of military teaching should be adopted in the schools." R. T. Quain and G. Melouhlin, upholding the affirmative side, maintained that the student would receive a good training in discipline and that the exercise given the student would also be a great advantage derived from a course of military tactics. G. Brennan and J. Coughlan, on the other hand, claimed that this system would encourage the German spirit of jingoism and militarism, and that athletics provided sufficient exercise for the pupils. The affirmative was awarded the decision by the judges, E. Brennan, A. Grace, and F. Bradley. R. O'Reilly was chairman.

### YALE TO FORM AVIATION CORPS.

Preliminary steps have been taken at Yale for the establishment of a Yale aviation corps. Ten men will be selected, but a large number will be given preliminary instruction during the winter and spring.

### STUDENTS FOR U. S. TO BE AIDED

Santiago, Chile.—A theatrical benefit has been arranged, the proceeds of which are to be used for paying the passage of Chilean students who desire to go to the United States to study.

Princeton University is considering the establishment of a military department. A series of lectures will be delivered and men will be sent to the Plattsburg camp in New York next summer.

### MEDICAL GRAD. WEDS.

Arthur S. Martin, of Med. '15, Marries a Montreal Girl.

The marriage took place last evening, at 6 o'clock, at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Allen, 138 Lasalle road, Verdun, of their youngest daughter, Clementina Ethel, to Dr. Arthur J. Martin, Med. '15, of the Montreal General Hospital, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Martin, of Ottawa. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. E. I. Hart, assisted by Dr. Smith, of the Wesleyan College, and the decorations were carried out with palms, ferns and spring flowers. The bride was given away by her brother, Mr. W. R. Allen, and wore a gown of ivory nixon over ivory satin, trimmed with Carrickmacross lace, a nixon veil, with wreath of orange blossoms, and carried a shower bouquet of white roses and lilies-of-the-valley. She was attended by Miss Edna Hadley as bridesmaid, who wore a gown of pink Georgette crepe, and carried a bouquet of pink roses. Dr. George A. Fleet was best man. Mrs. Allen was gowned in gray brocaded satin. A reception followed the ceremony, and later Dr. Martin and his bride left for Ottawa. Going away the latter wore a brown tailored costume, a scalloped coat and white corded silk hat with seal trimming. The out-of-town guests included Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Day, of Ottawa.

### 1917 ANNUAL BOARD.

A meeting of the Editorial Board of the 1917 Annual will be held at the Royal Victoria College at 7.45 this evening.

## MEETING OF THE "LIT" EXECUTIVE

Dates for Reford Public Speaking and MacNaughton Reading Contests.

The executive of the Literary and Debating Society held a meeting last evening, at which some important business was transacted. The president, F. B. Common, was in the chair. Arising from the minutes, financial statements were handed in by the treasurer, and certain small changes for the future meetings were made.

The dates for the Chester MacNaughton reading contest with a prize of \$25 worth of books, and for the Reford public speaking contest, were arranged. The former will be held on Monday, March 6, and the latter on Wednesday, March 15, both in the Strathcona Hall, room A. All those wishing to take part are asked to hand in their names to the secretary, Mr. P. A. G. Clark, Arts '17. Also on Monday next, three debates will be held, the third being Arts '15 vs. Science '15.

Another very important matter passed on was a motion of recommendation to the Students' Council, that the Canadian Club, which is at present a mythical thing, having no existence, but has very similar aims to that of the Literary Society, be merged with the society. This matter will be decided on by the council probably next week.

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## THINGS THEATRICAL

### GERALDINE FARRAR

#### IN "TEMPTATION"

##### AT THE LONDON

Thursday and Friday the big Jesse L. Lasky production of Geraldine Farrar in "Temptation" will be screened at the London, and those who saw her in her famous opera, "Carmen," have another treat in store. As "Carmen," Miss Farrar was seen as the fascinating half-wild, wholly cruel, heartless gypsy. In "Temptation," written especially for her by Hector Turnbull, she is seen in a totally different characterization, that of a true and sympathetic sweetheart of a poor composer. Supporting the prima donna is a cast of careful selection and unusual excellence. Pedro de Cordoba, who may be remembered for his brilliant performance of the torreador in "Carmen," is seen as the young composer in love with Renee. In this role, de Cordoba is given ample opportunity to display the talent which has made him one of the foremost young artists upon the American stage. Being a foreigner, de Cordoba is able to place all the finesse and temperament of the Latin in his delineation of the struggling musical genius.

#### THE ORPHEUM.

A number of varied and entertaining features of a good mixed nature constitutes this week's offering at the Orpheum Theatre. A dainty animal act, in which trained dogs, cats, rabbits and rats figure in a well-balanced turn, opens the bill, and these are followed by Stewart Jackson and Dorothy Wall, who offer a vocal act, in which the singing is considerably above the ordinary. Mr. Jackson's parody on "I Hear You Calling Me" was exceptionally well done.

Eddie Emerson and Jerry Baldwin offer a variety of juggling plus the customary comedian brogue which took very well with the audience.

Willard, billed as the feature of the week's act, followed with an amazing demonstration of his remarkable properties. Standing in front of the audience, with no mechanical contrivance about, Willard increases his height in full view of everybody present, then as perceptibly decreases his size back to normal again. This is followed by alternate lengthenings of his arms and legs, the whole offering being the most unique and unexplainable yet seen on the stage. The secret of the whole act, he explains, is due to the development of his involuntary muscles.

Five ladies, constituting the Married Ladies' Club, next offer some exceptionally good singing. Their voices are all powerful and blend beautifully, their rendering of "Molly, Dear, It's You I'm After," being especially good.

Clarence Oliver and Georgie Oip feature in an allegorical sketch entitled "Discontent." It deals with the exploits of a man in search of contentment, who eventually lands there after ridding himself of dissipation, trouble, etc.

Frank Orth and William Dooley constitute a clever and entertaining duo, who sing original songs and pull off some witty patter. A number of Japanese in an instructive exhibition of Jiu-Jitsu stunts, including the practical art of self-defence, close the bill. The Pathe pictures are, as usual, up to date.

#### THE GAYETY.

Do you like kittens—the pretty, playful kind? Well, then, a visit to the Gayety this week would be extremely profitable.

"Puss, Puss," is the name of the presentation, and it is really good. A prettier lot of chorus girls has not been seen at the Gayety in a long while. The whole show is original, clean cut and decidedly pleasing. It consists of a number of vaudeville

turns sequenced in a clever manner. Jean Bedini is the leading man as Francis X. Pushman, and he is very good. His juggling was something new, and he was ably assisted by Charlie Mac. This latter little man was very funny, and his actions created much laughter. The female side of the show is well provided for. Mac Holden and Pam Lawrence are both extremely pretty and vivacious, and while not possessing wonderful voices, sing some good songs. Harry Jack, as a Jew, is Mac's abettor in crime, and he is also good.

Davis and Stafford possess very electric feet, and their dancing is of a high order, while the great troupe of five acrobats are really wonderful. The show closed with a comical travesty on the play, "On Trial," and it was decidedly funny.

The chorus work is good and the dancing in unison. The whole show is of great variety and should please even the most exacting. It is one of the best burlesques seen at the Gayety this year.

## CHICAGO TEAM IS ON LONG JOURNEY

### The University Swimming Club Arranges a Lengthy Itinerary.

Chicago.—The University of Chicago swimming team is on one of the longest trips an aquatic squad from the local university has taken in a number of years. The team left this city last Friday, and the first stop was made at the tank of the University of Cincinnati. Yesterday afternoon the Maroons swam against the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, and this evening will be at the University of Pittsburgh. That concludes the meets.

For a time it looked as if the invaders were to be greatly weakened by the loss of their stellar performer, J. C. Redmon '16, world's champion in the plunge, who as president of the senior class thought it his duty to remain on the campus for one of the class functions. He, however, decided to go at the last moment.

The team likewise received another great piece of encouragement Thursday, when Captain C. B. Pavlicek regained his eligibility. He has been out of the Maroon meets so far, but a special examination successfully encountered restored him. The return of the Chicago captain assures the team of several added points on the trip, and puts the conference championship within reach. For Pavlicek is the premier western collegiate swimmer in the 50-yard backstroke, holding the conference record at 1m. 58 3-55. He is also a good dash man.

#### LAW TEAM WINS.

### Arts Team Fails to Appear, Ensuring Victory for Embryo Lawyers.

The scheduled game between the hockey teams of Law '17 and Arts '16 yesterday went to the former team owing to the non-appearance of the Arts team. The Law men had their team on the ice at the appointed hour, and when their opponents failed to appear, went through the formality of shooting a goal to insure their victory.

#### U. OF T. MAN KILLED.

Corporal Gordon Galloway, 26th Battery, C.F.A., who died of wounds received, was a most promising undergraduate of University College, Toronto. He was prominent both as a scholar and an athlete. A commission had been offered him.

## LECTURE BY LADY RAMSAY

### Armenian Massacres Said to Be Due to Political Reasons — Tribute to Missions.

Edinburgh, Scotland. — Under the auspices of the Edinburgh National Society for Women's Suffrage, Lady Ramsay gave a lecture on the Armenian people, of whom she has a thorough and intimate knowledge, having lived among them in Asia Minor for more than thirty years.

The lecturer said that with regard to the geographical position, Armenia lay on the eastern side of Asia Minor, but owing to the many vicissitudes through which this nation had passed, the actual boundaries of Armenia were very ill-defined. The north-east part was under Russia, the east under Persia, but it was, and always had been Armenia under Turkish rule which suffered from persecution.

Armenia had a wonderful history, Lady Ramsay continued, and in spite of repeated subjugation all through the ages, when from time to time various races had obtained a footing and the Armenians had, in consequence, become scattered to a very great extent over other countries, they had retained their distinct and characteristic nationality. One great bond of union between all Armenians had been the Christian religion, which had served to a very great extent to preserve this national unity. The Armenians adopted the Christian religion as early as the second century, and by the end of the third or beginning of the fourth century Christianity had spread among the people. Since those days the Armenians had remained true to the religion, although their fidelity had been put to the most extreme tests of persecution and martyrdom.

The massacres of the Armenians, however, were at the root political. The Turk tolerated any religion, so long as those professing a certain religion did not interfere with his politics by perhaps becoming too well-educated or too wealthy. Then the Turk reverted to the oriental idea, that to kill off a people settled a question. When the Armenian people had been forced out of their country and had fled to Egypt, to Russia, where they were at one time persecuted, but were now treated well, or to India and other countries, they had proved themselves a capable and adaptable people. When once free from bondage they had shown themselves lacking in neither energy nor enterprise.

People in this country, Lady Ramsay said, had been influenced by the Armenian adventurer, who was often untruthful in statements, but a nation ought not to be judged by a set of rogues. The Armenian peasants were, in the main, an agricultural people. The Armenian owned his own land, but was burdened with heavy taxation, the crops being taxed before they were ripe.

All the metal workers in Armenia were Armenians, and all the best handicrafts were done by Armenians. The women had as a rule a very high moral standard, and beautiful carpets, shawls, embroideries and silken goods were made by their industrious fingers. Men of the well-to-do class went abroad to study, and all over Asia Minor these men had justly gained a high reputation in the various professions. But one influence which had had the most enormous effect for good among the Armenians had been the presence of the American missions. They had established schools and colleges, where boys and girls had been trained and educated, and thus new ideas of life and better ways of living were carried back to the people, and gradually these ideas had spread all over the country. These Americans had made Protestant Armenians, while the old Armenians were Gregorians. Lady Ramsay especially expressed her admiration of the American women who had so nobly devoted their lives and undergone great hardships in the endeavor to bring liberation of thought to this people, down-trodden by the Turk and fettered by their own superstitions. They had their reward, the lecturer said, for Armenia had become an advancing and enlightened people. At Tarsus, for instance, there was a large college, St. Paul's Institute, in which boys from Russia, Syria and even India, were trained under a Dr. Christie, a Scotsman, who was sent out by the American Board of Missionaries. Mrs. Christie at the same time started a little kindergarten among the very poorest Armenians in this seaport town. She was fortunate in getting the services of a very good kindergarten teacher from Constantinople, and the small school was started with 20 children in a cellar. Then, gradually, the better class began to recognize the advantage of this teaching, and this teacher started a better class school, while a new teacher was obtained by Mrs. Christie. This case was only one of many where the American missions were doing such valuable work.

In some instances the Gregorians had sent to the Protestant Armenians specially to request a pastor to come to them to read and translate the Bible, which was, of course, done. With regard to the massacres, Lady Ramsay felt that these were premeditated, and she said that they were specially directed against educated men. It was not the Turks who lived among the Armenians who carried out the massacres, Kurdish soldiers invariably came into a village from another district, by the instigation of the

## ELECTION DAY "SCRAP."

### Freshmen Claim Decision in Snow Battle at U. of T.

Saturday was election day in the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Toronto, and, true to traditions, the election ended in a glorious snow fight in Queen's Park between the freshmen and sophomores. About 200 undergraduates participated in the battle royal, the recent fall of snow supplying ammunition in abundance. The freshmen, who are stronger this year because of the absence of students in other years who are at the front, secured a decisive victory despite the fact that the sophs were helped out by men in the third year.

## FRENCH SOCIETY PLANS A CONTEST

### R.V.C. Recitation Competition Promises to Be One of Unusual Interest.

The coming meeting of the Societe Francaise this Wednesday afternoon promises to be one of the most enjoyable of the season. A recitation contest is to be held, and, judging by the names of the competitors and the excellence of the poems selected, the contest should be a marked success. Prizes will be awarded, and it is expected they will be keenly competed for.

Those who have been present at similar contests in previous years will need no persuasion to induce them to attend on Wednesday; while those to whom the performance is a novelty may rest assured of an afternoon of great enjoyment.

All contestants who have not yet done so will please hand in their names immediately to the president of the society, Miss Weinfeld, or to the secretary, Miss Prowse.

## A Canadian Spy In Belgium

(Continued from Page 2.)

been away from the city so much that some details had escaped me. I even made some trifling blunders, and then correcting myself later, to give the illusion of a man in good faith groping through his memory for the half-forgotten things.

"My papers were brushed aside as of no value as evidence. The theory, as the Governor explained to me courteously but firmly, was that these papers had been secured under false pretences, and hence could not be taken into consideration.

"For hours the Captain and I went laboriously over names, dates, places, local history, events, people, etc., etc. I knew a lot about the city, for I had especially studied it for just this possible emergency, and I also had been there many times, but the Captain had me up a tree many and many a time. When I was stumped I frankly admitted it, and reminded him that I had only been there occasionally in recent years.

"It was morning when we started. It was evening when we stopped. Our lunch had been brought to us by orderlies. Sentries stood at the doors.

#### The German Sentries.

"Finally the German-American Captain stopped asking questions, chiefly because there were no more to ask, I think. He and the other military officers who had been present at the grilling retired with the Governor to an adjoining room and left me alone with the sentries.

"These sentries never looked at me. I looked at them, though. They were big, husky, blue-eyed, yellow-haired men, and as I sat there alone with them I wondered what chance I would have if I made a rush for it. There were two of them, and their long, saw-toothed bayonets were fixed on their rifles. I wondered, in case I had been found wanting, if I could fight hard enough to make them bayonet me there in that room. The closer the peril of hanging came to me the less I liked that way of dying.

"But I didn't have to throw my life away on those steel tips.

"The Governor, his staff, and the Captain who had grilled me, came back.

"It was only an informal inquiry, not a real trial, so there was no formal verdict.

"I had made up my mind to die, and something seemed to snap within me when the Governor swept all my papers from his desk, rolled them up, handed them to me and said:

"I guess we'd better go to dinner, Mr. Dancey."

"The next day I got a passport—an American passport—for Holland, and from Holland I went to England. There I placed all the information I had gained before the officials of the British Intelligence Office."

"And now you're going to fight with the uniform on?" Dancey was asked, when he had finished his story.

"Yes; the man who fights with the uniform on only runs the risk of being shot, or blown up, or buried, but the man who fights in civilian clothes may be the star performer at a necktie party. It's not comfortable to be banged!"

Turkish Government, and intentionally started some quarrel.

The religious massacres since the constitutional monarchy, so-called, were worse than before, and the Young Turkish party from which the world hoped so much, had proved that to remove a person from the government did not necessarily remove an evil.

## CANCER CURE IS STILL OPERATION

### Many Treatments, Such as X-Ray and Radium Only in Experimental Stages.

In a written statement Dr. Francis Carter Wood, director of the George Crocker Cancer Research Laboratory of Columbia University, has amplified ideas he outlined to graduates of the university in a brief alumni day address on Saturday on the subject, "Facts About Cancer of Interest to Laymen." The statement is in part as follows:

"The subject of cancer needs no apology, for it concerns us all, as one of the cruellest foes by which death takes toll of mankind—cruel because it falls upon the strong as well as the weak, in the prime of life rather than in infancy; upon those whom we have learned to love and appreciate; cruel because inexorable as death itself, unless its progress is stayed by the skilled hand of man. And, though physicians have been studying cancer for more than two thousand years, we are still far from possessing that control over the disease which our knowledge warrants.

"So, therefore, when George Crocker gave to Columbia University \$1,500,000 for the endowment of a laboratory in which might be investigated the cause and cure of cancer he did something which will stand for all time as one of the most far-seeing and noble benefactions in the service of humanity, the effects of which may not now be computed.

"This foundation, so finely conceived, may bring benefits to those living and to generations unborn, and yet it represents a fraction only of the cost of a battleship or of a Lusitania; but a minute portion of the daily expenditure of the nations now at war. The gift was also singularly timely, for we are just beginning to appreciate the extent to which cancer prevails in the civilized world; hence the great popular interest in the question.

"Some idea of its frequency may be obtained if we recall that in 1913 in England this disease caused the death of one man in eight and of one woman in five between the ages of forty-five and sixty-five. For women during this age period the cancer death rate is higher than that from any other disease; in men, diseases of the heart and arteries have a slightly higher rate, but cancer follows very closely.

"While little progress has been made of late by the study of cancer in man, the introduction of the experimental method of studying cancer as it occurs in animals has given great impetus to investigation and produced more facts in the last twenty years than in all the preceding centuries.

What the laboratory workers throughout the world have been able to achieve during this period cannot yet be told in full. Much of this work has been fundamental, patient, careful investigation of points which seem to be obvious, and yet when more closely studied prove to be complicated and obscure.

"We are just beginning to realize that much of the foundation work must be done over under proper conditions and that so far the product has been small in amount as compared with the labor expended. The roof cannot be placed on the building until the walls are up.

"Radium and the X-ray, about which so much has been said, are still in the experimental stage, and so far it can be definitely stated that they but rarely influence permanently any form of cancer. The few cases which have been published are rather excep-

tions to the rule than otherwise, and we have no right to advise our patients to use a form of cure still in the experimental stage, still unproved, which, even if the most optimistic reports are taken as a basis of judgment, do not offer the same security as prompt surgical operation by modern methods. As a palliative treatment for inoperable cancers radium and X-rays are of the utmost value in prolonging the life of the patient and relieving pain.

"There is in the human mind an innate feeling that there must be a remedy for every disease, and by that I mean an internal remedy. Whether this has any real foundation is of speculative interest only. Many internal remedies have been found for diseases due to parasites existing in the body; but these parasites are foreign organisms, not our own cells, and are, therefore, more easily poisoned, but at present the discovery of any medicinal cure for cancer seems far away. It may be that no such drug or extract will ever be discovered. There is one other condition which afflicts mankind for which no cure is discoverable—that is death.

"Perhaps operative removal will always remain the only cure for cancer, possibly aided by treatment with radium or the X-ray. If this be so we must look to improvement in diagnosis for aid, for at one stage of its growth a cancer is always small and in most cases accessible to operation.

"It is idle to speculate or prophesy what the future may bring forth, since the world is blessed with a few men constantly accomplishing the impossible."

## MCGILL ALUMNAE MEETING

### Lecture, "Woman and the War," Delivered by Dr. Maude Abbott.

The last of the series of four lectures given under the auspices of the McGill Alumnae Society will be delivered to-night by Dr. Maude Abbott in the R.V.C. Convocation Hall. The subject is "Woman and the War." The proceeds are for our wounded soldiers.

#### P. P. C. L. MAN KILLED.

Corporal Lyle (Laddie) Millen, a Montreal boy, who enlisted in the First Universities Company, P.P.C.L.I., under Captain Gregor Barclay, was instantly killed in action on Saturday last, when he was struck by a bullet of a German sniper. Corp. Millen was a graduate of the Montreal High School and well known among the younger athletes of the city. Corp. Millen enlisted in the machine gun section of the P.P.C.L.I. He was only 20 years of age, and a son of Ernest L. Millen, of John Millen & Sons, auto supplies.

#### LECTURED ON ILLUMINATION.

Dr. Howard T. Barnes lectured on "Illumination" before the Montreal Women's Club in the Physics Building yesterday afternoon.

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## RED CROSS WORK.

### Interest In This Work Among the R.V.C. Undergraduates Deplorably Slackened.

This afternoon the common room will be open as usual for Red Cross work. It is a regrettable fact that, although the attendance was at first most encouraging, members have dwindled so sadly that for the last three working-days the number of those present has not amounted to half a dozen. The attention of the undergraduates is drawn to the fact that the faithful few have been on each occasion, with one exception, partial students.

In an institution as large as the R.V.C., it seems a pity that so important a work as the Red Cross cannot be better supported. There is still time for conditions to mend before examinations put a stop to all activities. Let all students try to bring the year's work to a triumphant close by doing their fair share from now on.

A. Macfarland, of Nokomis, has been appointed Rhodes scholar for Saskatchewan. He was born in Carleton County, Ont.

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